

**Amendments to the Claims:**

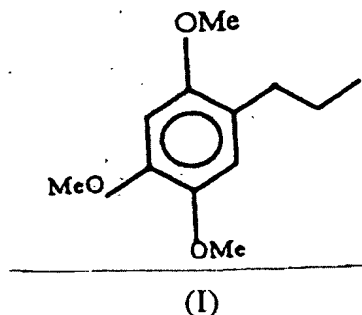
This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

**Listing of Claims:**

1 - 35. (Canceled)

36. (Currently amended) A process for ~~preparing~~the preparation of neolignan 3-ethyl-2-methyl-3-(2'', 4'', 5''-trimethoxy) phenyl-1-(2', 4', 5'-trimethoxy ) phenyl-1-propene ~~3-ethyl-2-methyl-3-(2,4,5-trimethoxy)-phenyl-1-(2,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)-phenyl-1-propene~~ of formula II ~~by DDQ dimerisation of~~ from toxic  $\beta$ -asarone or ~~commercial~~ available  $\beta$ -asarone rich *Acorus calamus* oil containing  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$ , and  $\gamma$ -dihydroasrones, ~~asarone, the said process comprising the following steps of:~~

- a) ~~(a) stirring dihydroasrone of formula (I) with alcohol, palladium on activated charcoal hydrogenating  $\beta$ -asarone or  $\beta$ -asarone rich calamus oil containing  $\alpha$  and  $\gamma$ -asarone in presence of methanol or ethanol, 10% Pd/c catalyst, with or without ammonium formate under pressure between 0 - 40 psi at room temperature under nitrogen atmosphere;~~
- ~~(b) filtering and evaporating the solvent under reduced pressure to obtain 2,4,5-trimethoxyphenylpropane;~~
- b) purifying the product of step (a) over silica gel column to obtain 2,4,5-trimethoxyphenylpropane of formula (I).



- c) ~~(c) mixing 2,4,5-trimethoxyphenylpropane obtained in~~ stirring the compound of formula (I) of step (eb) with DDQ, for about 10-15 minutes on ice in presence of organic solvent selected from group of acetic acid or propionic acid at room temperature for overnight,
- d) ~~(d) filtering the precipitated precipitate solid of DDQH<sub>3</sub>·(e)<sub>2</sub> and washing the filtered residue~~ filtrate twice with organic acetic acid,

- e) ~~(f)~~ evaporating the ~~organic acid filtrate~~ of step ~~(ed)~~, to obtain a concentrated mixture;
- f) ~~(g)~~ pouring and mixing the concentrated mixture of step ~~(f)~~ with water, ~~(h)~~ extracting the mixture of step ~~(g)~~ with an aliphatic hydrogenated hydrocarbon, solution and extracting with dichloromethane,
- g) ~~(i)~~ washing the organic layer obtained ~~in of~~ step ~~(he)~~ with brine and, 10% sodium% bicarbonate solution, followed by ~~second washing again with~~ brine,
- h) ~~(j)~~ drying the organic layer obtained in step ~~(i)~~ ~~with f)~~ over anhydrous sodium sulfate ~~to obtain a residue, sulphate,~~
- i) ~~(k)~~ purifying chromatographing the residue obtained ~~in of~~ step ~~(jg)~~ over silica gel using hexane-ethylacetate ethyl acetate mixture to obtain three sets of fractions, and
- j) ~~(l)~~ crystallizing the fractions of step ~~(k)~~ ~~with h)~~ using mixture of hexane and methanol, and
- k) ~~(m)~~ identifying the obtaining crystallized fractions of step ~~(l)~~ as  $\alpha$ -asarone of formula HaI, 1- (2,4,5-trimethoxy) phenyl-1-propanone of formula HbIIb and 3-ethyl-2-methyl-3-(2,4, -trimethoxy)-phenyl-1-(2,4,5-trimethoxy)phenyl-1-propene of formula II neolignan 3-ethyl-2-methyl-3-(2'', 4'', 5''-trimethoxy) phenyl- -1-(2', 4', 5'-trimethoxy)phenyl-1-propene of formula II.

37 - 44. (Canceled)

45. (New) A process as claimed in claim 36 wherein the effective molar ratio of 2,4,5-trimethoxy propane and DDQ in step (c) is in the range of 1:1 to 1:2.1

46. (New) A process as claimed in claim 36, wherein the organic solvent in step (c) is acetic acid.

47. (New) A process as claimed in claim 36 wherein the neolignan obtained is termed as NEOLASA-I.

48. (New) A process as claimed in claim 36, wherein the said neolignan (II) has one asymmetric center.

49. (New) A process as claimed in claim 36, wherein the said neolignan (II) obtained provides the opportunity for evaluation of its biological activity.

50. (New) A process as claimed in claim 36, wherein the said neolignan (II) has aliphatic side chain with one double bond.